

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.
JOCK SMITH, THE BURGLAR.—This most notorious burglar having been confined for the last three years in the Eastern Penitentiary, will be released from imprisonment this day, Sept. 12. A brief notice of this inveterate villain may not be out of place at this time, if with no other view than that of guarding the community against his future efforts. Many of our readers no doubt recollect, that in the early part of the year 1829, our city was thrown into a state of excitement and confusion by the escape of 11 prisoners, from Walnut street prison. They had succeeded in sawing away the bar of a window fronting on the street. Among these prisoners was the man in question, by name Jock Smith. Of the whole number, Smith and another Scotchman by the name of McCumber were the only ones that eluded the search then instituted, and as Smith was looked upon as the most dangerous man of the set, a reward double in amount than that offered for the others, was promised for his apprehension. Jock was however too crafty for the police, and their efforts to recover him were unavailing. He left the state, and until within the last three years wandered about the western country, occasionally working, and occasionally pursuing his old predatory habits. He was detected in stealing a horse, and under an assumed name was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years, which time expires on the 12th day of Sept.

The whole history of the man is fraught with crime and his name has graced the criminal docket five or six times within the last twenty-five years. He is a native of Scotland, and it is supposed that he fled from his native land to avoid its severe justice. In person he is large and heavily moulded. He has a good sized head and face, and a hazel eye, in which no sinister expression can be traced. His face is slightly pockmarked. His ordinary address is bland and mild, and the peculiar intonation of his voice would impress a casual hearer with the idea, that he heard the tones of a benevolent man, whose breast teemed with the milk of human kindness. Yet there are times when his look is sullen and forbidding, and instances have occurred when he has exhibited an appalling ferocity of demeanor. His chief characteristic is craftiness, and it is a question whether in all the moods of temper he has exhibited, he has not only been an actor, and adapted his manner to the peculiar circumstances of the situation in which he was placed.

About twenty years ago Jock Smith was sentenced to the Walnut street prison for a burglary. As a prisoner, his outward conduct was orderly, yet he was known as the concocter of all the sly schemes of escape which the convicts attempted. He was rarely known to engage in a riot within the walls, and shunned every thing like insubordination. He had too much cunning to know that an attempt to break with a high hand would result in the defeat of the prisoners. But any sly and stealthy plan in which he could engage his fellows, while he remained concealed as the projector or assistant, found ready help with Jock. On the occasion of the murder of Harry Powell in 19—, and the riot which ensued in consequence, Jock had cunning enough to side with the authorities, and by appearing to aid one of the inspectors who was dangerously placed in the *pole mek*, he found favor with the Board and was pardoned on condition of leaving the United States. This condition he did not comply with, and in a very little while numerous and daring burglaries attested his industry and enterprise in his vocation. He was again arrested, tried and convicted in the Quarter Session for a larceny and sentenced to three years imprisonment; and the subsequent Court of Oyer and Terminer gave him a sentence for life for burglary.

Jock patiently awaited the termination of his three years sentence, and then appealed for a reversal of his other sentence, on the ground of its illegality. This he succeeded, and for the first time the hue of a natural emotion began to suffuse his face, and he seemed to exult in the prospect of his deliverance, more on account of having tricked justice, than for any hope of enjoyment from his liberation. But justice called cunning to her aid, and while the question of reversal was pending, three or four dormant bills of indictment for burglary were revived, and witnesses were prepared and ready at the stand, in case the sentence for life was declared illegal. Alas for the hopes of Jock! cunning as he was, he found his cost that in contending with a Philadelphia lawyer, Scottish craft had its match. He was again sentenced to twenty-one years imprisonment, and this time no flaw could be found in the law or indictment and Jock set his wits to work to make a flaw in the iron bars of the prison. To do this effectually, it was necessary he should be unsuspected, and for a length of time there was not a more orderly, bland soft spoken and industrious victim to the laws, within the walls. Patient he was, and apparently pursuing his ordinary avocations without a thought of ever again breathing the air of liberty; but all this time his brain was seething with plots and plans of escape, one of which he put into successful operation.

The night of the 26th of February, 1829, found our hero ready with his means and appliances, and the elements seemed in a mood peculiarly kind to the moon's minions, as they kept up such an uproar on that occasion, that even the slumbers of the weary watchman were between a "sleeping thought and a waking dream," a state eminently adapted to the "comprehension of vagrant men." The wind roared—the rain fell and avalanche after avalanche of snow, slipped from the roofs of the houses with thundering echo, to the ground beneath.

Jock with his accustomed craft, had not only made provision for his escape, but had taken especial care to avoid implicating himself in the event of an unsuccessful termination to the attempt. He had engaged in the adventure, two daring rogues, who took upon themselves the responsibility of the act, and he had furnished them with eleven small saws, which he had brought to the room concealed in a stick of common firewood.

The room of which Jock was appointed captain, contained sixteen prisoners. It was his province to keep order, and to report any act of misbehavior, on the part of its inmates. To the great consternation of the majority, the moment the prisoners were locked up, and the keeper had left the hall, the two men selected by Jock, drew their knives, and declared their intention of achieving their liberty, and threatened instant death to any who offered to betray them. A watch was placed at the door to give notice of the approach of the keeper, and operations were commenced upon the bar of the window. Jock pretended not to be in the secret, and exhibited as much dismay as was apparent on the countenance of the most timid. He remonstrated, expostulated, and detailed the consequences of failure and detection. He was answered by oaths and imprecations, and with gestures of violence with the knife nor was it until the first bar was cut through, that he evinced any participation in the affair. The simple sentence which fell from his lips at that moment, "the work gangs on well," opened the eyes of his room mates to the fact, that their captain was the master spirit, and that his conduct was a feint to shield himself, should the keeper surprise them before the work was completed. To keep up the farce, the workers now approached him and threatened instantly to sever his head from his shoulders, if he did not assist them; with apparent reluctance, yet with good will at heart, he seized the saw, and the rapidity and sleight with which it cut through the remaining bars, proved to be no journey work. A space large enough was soon effected, and Jock suffering two to precede him, made his escape, and was followed by eight others, some of whom being arrested the next day, said they only went to get a drink.

From that time until September 1834, no tidings were heard of Jock, when to the surprise of officers of the Eastern Penitentiary, he was brought to that establishment loaded with irons and lame of a leg, which he had hurt by jumping from a window, in an attempt to escape whilst he was being brought on to Philadelphia.

On his trial, the six feet of his face, and the tones of his voice, were so appalling to a young female, who was called upon to testify against him, that she could scarcely be prevailed on to give her evidence, the terrors of the night in which he committed a burglary, by which she was the sufferer, revived in all their force, although three years had elapsed.

A lady at sea, full of delicate apprehensions in a gale of wind, cried out, among other pretty exclamations, "we shall all go to the bottom, mercy on us, how my head swims!"—"Madam, never fear," said one of the sailors, "you can never go to the bottom while your head swims."

ALMS HOUSE, BRIDGEMAN AND PENITENTIARY.—We have received the Report of the Commissioners, made 11th September instant, in obedience to a requisition of the Common Council in May last. We shall take it up our first leisure moment. From a note of the Commissioners, we learn the total number of inmates on 9th September, 1837, were 3333; on 10th September, 1836, 2337. Increase in one year, 1005. Of this number, are foreigners, 897. The Commissioners say, "This exhibit, it is believed, justifies the demand for increased commutation fees, and points to the necessity of enforcing all laws, touching the introduction of foreign emigrants. It is to be noticed, that a considerable proportion of the children classed as natives, are born of foreign parents shortly after their arrival here."

From their report it would appear, that there are now 2045 foreigners a charge upon the city; and the increase in the last year is 88 per cent. foreign inmates, or 15 foreigners to two natives—proving conclusively that in case of distress, they are the first to realize its effects and become a charge upon the city.

From the Albany Argus of September 22.
CANAL TOLLS.—The tolls collected on the New York State Canals up to the 7th of September amounted to the sum of \$681,635 08 Received during the second week in September, 40,733 22

Total up to September 15	\$822,268 30
The quantity of flour and wheat brought to the Hudson river via the Erie Canal, during the same period was as follows:	
Received up to the 7th of September,	270,334 48,703
Received during the second week in September,	15,437 14,518
Total up to Sep. 15,	285,781 62,220

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.
THOMAS W. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, devoted chiefly to literature, but occasionally finding room for articles that fall within the scope of science; and not professing an entire disdain of tasteless selections, though its matter has been, and will continue to be, in the main, original.

Party politics and controversial theology, as far as possible, are jealously excluded. There are sometimes so blended with discussions in literature or in moral science, such valuable matter to which they adhere; but whenever that happens, they are incidental only, not primary. They are dropped, tolerated only because it cannot well be severed from the sterling ore where it is incorporated.

Reviews and critical notices occupy their due space in the work, and it is the editor's aim, that they should have a threefold tendency—to convey in a condensed form, such valuable truths or interesting incidents as are embodied in the works reviewed,—to direct the reader's attention to books that deserve to be read,—and to warn him against wasting time and money upon the large number, which merit only to be buried.

In this age of publications, that by their variety and multitude distract and overburden even the most diligent student, impartial criticism, governed by the views just stated, is one of the most inestimable and indispensable auxiliaries, to him who does wish to discriminate.

Essays and Tales, having in view utility or amusement, or both,—Historical Sketches,—and Reminiscences of events too remote for history, yet elucidating it, and heightening its interest,—may be regarded as forming the staple of the work. And of indigenous poetry, enough is published,—sometimes of no mean strain—to manifest and to cultivate the growing poetical taste and talents of our country.

The times appear, for several reasons, to demand such a work—and not one alone, but many. The public mind is feverish and irritated still, from recent political strife: The soul, sensitive to influence of all kind, is in a state, to ally that fever, and soothe that irritation. Vice and folly, in their broad, they should be driven by indignant rebuke, or lashed by ridicule, into their fitting haunts. Ignorance lords it over an immense proportion of our people. Every spring should be set in motion, to arouse the enlightened, and to increase their numbers; so that the great enemy of popular government may no longer brood like a serpent over the destinies of our country. And to accomplish all these things, a more powerful agent can be employed than a periodical, on the plan of the Messenger; if that plan be carried out in practice.

The South, peculiarly, requires such an agent. In all the Union, south of Washington, there are but two literary periodicals. Northward of that city, there are probably at least twenty-five or thirty! Is this contrast justified by the wealth, the leisure, the native talent, or the actual literary taste of the Southern people, compared with those of the Northern? Not for wealth, talents, and taste, we may justly claim at least an equality with our brethren; and a domestic institution exclusively of our own, beyond all doubt, affords the best means, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they enjoy.

It was from a deep sense of this local want, that the word *SOUTHERN* was engrained on the name of this periodical; and not with any design to nourish local prejudices, or to advocate prejudicial local interests. Far from any such thought, it is the editor's fervent wish, to see the North and South bound endearingly together forever in the ties of mutual kindness and affection. Far from meditating hostility to the North, he has already drawn, and he hopes hereafter to draw, much of his choicest matter thence; and happily indeed will he deem himself, should his pages, by making each region know the other better, contribute in any essential degree to dispel the long existing clouds that darken the peace of both, and to brighten and strengthen the sacred ties of fraternal love.

The Southern Literary Messenger has now reached the fifth No. of its third volume. How far it has acted out the ideas here uttered, it is not for the editor to say. He believes, however, that it fulfills not only the duties, but the human weakness usually makes practice fall short of theory.

The Messenger is issued monthly. Each number of the work contains 64 large super royal pages, printed in the very handsomest manner, on new type, and on paper equal at least to that on which any other periodical is printed in our country. No subscription will be received for less than a volume, and no commensurate discount will be given for a single volume, which must be paid in all cases at the time of subscription. This is particularly adverted to now to avoid misapprehension, or future misunderstanding,—as no order will hereafter be attended to unless accompanied with the price of subscription.

The postage on the Messenger is six cents on any single No. for all distances under 100 miles—over 100 miles, ten cents.

All communications or letters, relative to the Messenger, must be addressed to THOMAS W. WHITE, Southern Literary Messenger Office, Richmond, Va.

THE NEW YORK Life Insurance and Trust Company has a capital subscribed of one million of dollars, but in consequence of being the depository of the Court of Chancery and of the Surrogate Courts of the state of New York as well as of individuals, the business means have increased to upwards of five millions of dollars, as appears by a Report of the master in Chancery, dated 23d of May, 1835. To persons who wish to employ money, who receive fixed salaries, an institution like this affords a certain mode of securing a sufficient sum for their families at a future day; and if the object of a parent, besides that of merely making a living, is to accumulate something for the support and education of those who may be left behind, it can be realized in this way without exhausting those energies of mind and person, which are usually necessary through the ordinary struggles of life.

A person aged 30 years, whose income is \$1000 per annum, may by the appropriation of \$118 a year, secure to his children \$5000, even if he should die the next day.

A husband 30 years old, may provide \$500 for his wife by paying annually the small amount of \$11.80. At 45 years of age a clerk may create a saving fund of \$1000 for the payment of his debts, by the annual premium of \$7.93. At sixty the same amount may be secured during a period of seven years for the yearly payment of \$40 10.

In the minor offices of the public service experience has shown that the salaries are not sufficient to enable the incumbents to lay up any thing, even for the infirmities of age, much less for the maintenance of those who survive. The labors of thirty years are therefore productive of only the support of the day, and there are many sensitive and anxious hearts who live for the happiness of their families, that are harassed for years by the dread of apprehension of future want.

For such, a Life Insurance Company holds out relief—gives reality to hope, and by the small expense of a few dollars per month, puts the mind at ease, and affords the means of securing it for others.

The preliminaries for effecting Insurance are very simple, being merely a declaration of age, health, and other particulars set out in the forms of the office, together with a statement of the Physician and friend of the applicant upon some of the same points the blanks for which will be furnished by the Agent in Washington City.

As the design of the Company is profit on the one side and protection to the other, and its means and system are directed to that end, it only requires a reciprocity of good faith, to produce the mutual result of strength to itself and security to its customers.

Officers in the Navy will also be insured, either for shore or sea duty, the latter service, however, being with an additional premium which will depend upon the latitude and climate of the voyage.

Insurance will be made for one year or any period without any reserve or for life, the premium varying in either case according to the term. The risk of the Company will commence with the date of the Policy, but no insurance will be considered valid until the policy is delivered to the insured. Full information will be given upon application, post paid to the Agent in Washington City.

Insurance will be made for one year or any period without any reserve or for life, the premium varying in either case according to the term. The risk of the Company will commence with the date of the Policy, but no insurance will be considered valid until the policy is delivered to the insured. Full information will be given upon application, post paid to the Agent in Washington City.

THE AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY.
A Magazine of Poetry, Biography, and Criticism, to be published Monthly, with splendid illustrations in steel.

While nearly every other country of the old world can boast its collected body of national poetry, on which the seat of a people's favorable judgment has been set, and which exhibits to foreign nations the highest and noblest efforts of its progress of civilization and literary refinement, among its inhabitants; while England, especially, proudly displays to the world a *corpus poetarum* the lustre of whose immortal wreath has shed a brighter glory upon her name than the most splendid triumphs which her statesmen and her soldiers have achieved, our own country appears to be destitute of poetic honors. There are, to be sure, no full collections of the choicest *avances* of our writers has been made, yet there exist, and are occasionally to be met with, productions of American poets which will bear comparison with the noblest and most polished efforts of European genius, and which claim for America as high a rank in the scale of literary elevations as now ceded to older and in some respects more favored lands.

Impressed with the correctness of this judgment, we propose to issue a monthly magazine which shall contain, in perfect, unimpaired form, the most meritorious and beautiful effusions of the poets of America, of the past and present time, with such introductory, critical, and biographic notices, as shall be necessary to a correct understanding of the works presented to the reader. Those who desire to obtain a dearth of the choicest of the choicest of our writers, who believe that the American Muses have confined their richest favors to our transatlantic brethren to the exclusion of native genius, will be surprised to learn that we are already in possession of more than two hundred volumes of the productions of American poets, from about the year 1830 to the present time. Nor is from these sources alone that material may be drawn. There are, to be sure, no full collections of the choicest of our writers has been made, yet there exist, and are occasionally to be met with, productions of American poets which will bear comparison with the noblest and most polished efforts of European genius, and which claim for America as high a rank in the scale of literary elevations as now ceded to older and in some respects more favored lands.

With the names of those poets who within the last few years have extended the reputation of American literature beyond the Atlantic, Bryant, Dana, Percival, Sprague, S. G. May, Whitier, Willis, &c. the public are familiar; and we can assure them that there exists, though long forgotten and unknown, a mine of poetic wealth, rich, varied and extensive, which will amply repay the labor of exploring it, and add to the glory of our country. In the publication now proposed we shall rescue from the oblivion to which they have long been consigned, and enshrine in a bright and imperishable form the numberless "gems of purest ray" with which our resources in the literary antiquities of our country have endowed us. We regard our enterprise as patriotic and as meriting the support of the citizens of the United States, as tending to elevate the character of the country in the scale of nations, and assert its claims to the station to which the genius of its children entitles it. With this conviction we ask the patronage of the community to aid in our undertaking, conscious that we are meriting support by exhibiting to the world a prodigious evidence of the grand strength of her literature, her history, her civilization, and refinement, and justly exulted in the triumphs of their cherished sons in the noblest field which Heaven has opened to human intellect.

The *AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY* will contain the complete works of a portion of the following named authors, and such as are least generally known:

John Quincy Adams, Washington Allston, Joseph Barber, Joel Barlow, Park, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Robert, John G. C. Brainard, James G. Brooks, William Cullen Bryant, Willis Gaylord Clark, Robert S. Coffin, Richard H. Dana, George W. Doane, Joseph Rodman Drake, Timothy Dwight, Elizabeth F. Elliot, Emma C. Emory, Edward Everett, Samuel L. May, Philip Freneau, William D. Gallagher, Hannah F. Gould, Fitz-Greene Halleck, John M. Harvey, John S. Hathorne, Charles F. Johnson, Allen Greenleaf, Neal, John Peabody, B. W. G. James G. Percival, John Pierpont, Edward C. Pickney, George D. Prentiss, J. O. Rockwell, Robert C. Samba, Lydia H. Sigourney, Charles Sprague, J. R. Sutermeister, John Traubman, Prosper M. W. Moore, John Greenleaf Whittier, Nathaniel P. Willis.

In addition to the poems of the above named authors, selections, comprising the best productions of more than four hundred other American writers, will be given as the work progresses.

The *AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY* will be published on the first Saturday of every month. Each number will contain seventy-two royal octavo pages, printed in the most beautiful manner on paper of superior quality, and two or more portraits, on steel, with splendid illustrations.

Prices, five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The first number will be published in December.

Subscriptions received in New York by WILEY & PUTNAM, 181 Broadway, and GUNSWOLD & CAMBERLIN, 118 Fulton Street. All letters to be addressed, post paid, to RUPUS W. GUNSWOLD.

See N. Y. Lib. Antiquarian Association July 29.

FRENCH LESSONS. Monsieur Abadie has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, that he continues to give lessons in his own native language, at his rooms or private families and schools, at a moderate price. For particulars apply at his office.

Abadie's French Grammar, and Course of French Literature, for sale at all the bookstores.

NOTICE.—A Silver Watch, which was found by a gentleman, has been left with me, which the owner can have by calling at my office near the Bank of Washington, proving his property and paying for this advertisement, etc.

B. K. MORSELL, J. P. C. Washington City, D. C. aug. 26—4f

Z. K. O'FEUT, House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, 11th street, near Pennsylvania Avenue. Black-letter signs, and gilding, executed in the best style. aug. 26—3m

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED, who can come well recommended. Apply at the office of the Native American on the Pennsylvania Avenue.

COOK WANTED, one who understands French and American Cooking will be preferred. Apply at the office of the Native American.

LEE'S Lottery and Exchange Office, 5 Doors East of the National Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue; where he keeps constantly on hand a fine selection of Tickets, in all the various Lotteries now drawing under the management of D. S. Gregory, & Co. All orders promptly attended to.

DEVAUGHN, CUPPER, LEECHER, AND BLEEDER. Has on hand and will always keep large supply of the best Swedish Leeches. He can be found at all hours at his residence on 9th street, three doors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Gunton's Drug Store. aug. 26—y

LANE & TUCKER, MERCHANT TAILORS *Albion, a few doors west of 4th street, Pennsylvania Avenue,* have just received a general supply of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, of a superior quality, selected with great care from among the best importing houses in the United States, all of which are now prepared to make to order in a very superior and fashionable style.

Members of Congress, strangers and citizens, would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to spare no pains to give a general satisfaction, and our prices shall be moderate.

Also, a general assortment of fancy articles for gentlemen's wear.

One of the firm, being agent to teach and sell Scott & Perkins' improved system of cutting, entitled the "Tailor's Manual piece," feels great confidence from his own successful using it, to recommend it to tailors in general.

Sept 9—6w

FOR SALE.—The Brick House on F street, now in the occupation of Mr. John H. Houston, together with the large and beautiful lot on which it is situated. There are attached to the House a good brick kitchen and smoke-house. Mr. Houston will allow the property to any person disposed to purchase. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

WM. BENT. Sept 2—4m

W. M. P. ELLIOT, Architect and Engineer, No. 10 City Hall, continues to make Designs and Drawings of Public and Private Buildings.

FOR SALE.—A LOT OF LAND, about two miles and a half from the City, containing about 50 acres, bounded by the turnpike road, and through which the Baltimore and Washington Railroad passes. This piece of land is well calculated for extensive and profitable market garden and for cultivation for fruit and other purposes. There is a very fine spring on it, which yields a copious supply of water. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

WM. BENT. Sept 2—1m

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, neatly executed at this office.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.
Preamble and Constitution of the Washington City American Society.

Whereas, it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens; and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for none other, in order to preserve our institutions pure and unpoluted, we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those "high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, and cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Basing, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence, and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government; and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization law by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, *ex post facto* laws, the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were *born equally free*; to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold, that to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, bound together by sympathies the result of a common political origin; and to be national, we must cherish the native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived when the Americans should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear-sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores, when a evil wind that blows wafts the ragged paupers to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of those wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion, and her character as a separate people high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization law.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State Governments.

Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept.

Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local policies of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand to, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected with any religious sect or denomination, leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith, adhering for ourselves to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Mr. B. K. Morse moved to amend the foregoing by adding other articles, which, in like manner, after some amendments, were adopted.

1st. That this Association shall be styled the "Native American Association of the United States."

2d. That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and duties whose shall be therein defined.

3d. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.

4th. That the President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed necessary.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

Under the auspices of the "Native American Association of the United States," the subscriber proposes to publish a paper with the above title in this city.

The object of this paper will be the repeal of the Naturalization Law, the re-establishment of the declining character of the Native American, and to assert those rights guaranteed to us by the charter of the Revolution, and re-secured by the brilliant victories of the late war.

In stating the objects of this publication, we imply the existence of a party adverse to those interests so established; and the history of latter days, warrants the belief, that such a party is in existence, but it is one which we must meet and combat on the threshold of our country. The political revolution which we witness in England, and which is extending itself gradually but surely over the continent of Europe, is one indicative of the restless and daring spirit of the age. A contest between the aristocratic and democratic principles, in which the crumbling but still gigantic power of hereditary right, is vainly opposing itself to the right of the people, to be heard in the Legislative Councils, in proportion to their numbers: out of these two great parties, the Whigs and Conservatives or Tories, has sprung another powerful body, called Radicals, equally obnoxious to both of the two chief contending parties. The conservatives fear it with a shuddering and overwhelming fear; and the whigs who go for liberal, but not destructive reform, dread this third estate in the realm, because it is composed of the violent elements of society, and disposed to go to the lengths of a revolution or a civil war; consequently, it is the object with both whigs and Tories, to rid the country of this dangerous intermediate party, and no other sure means is offered than to ship them to our shores: Hence the overwhelming arrival of

emigrants. It is nonsense to talk of their innate love of the "democratic principle"; they are nothing more nor less than the materials with which fictitious leaders in England, had determined to uproot society, overthrow peace and government; track the hand with their bloody footsteps, and pollute every consecrated avenue, leading to the edifice of the British laws. In future numbers of this paper, it will be the duty of its conductor to substantiate these charges by proofs derived from English writers, and explain the anomaly of a civilized country deluging a land with which it is at peace, by treaty and interest, with the most terrible means of legal and political destruction.

Leaving their own land trembling with the electric elements of a great political storm, branded by the good and patriotic, destitute of principle, anxious for power as the means of wealth, regardless of the ties of civil restraint, reared in the Lazarhouses of over-taxed and discontented parishes, hated and detested from their youth to their maturity, these vast hordes of modern Huns, place their feet upon our soil, ignorant of our customs—regardless of our laws, and careless of those great uniting qualities that bind us together a united and happy people.

To counteract evil influence arising from whatever cause, the public press has been found at all times, since the glorious era of its discovery, an efficient agent. Its influence goes forth upon the four winds of heaven, and its high voice is heard in the four quarters of the earth. Its eloquence rings in the congregated councils of nations, and it speaks as a Prophet and a Preacher, to the oppressed of all climes. Its influence is felt in proportion to the cause it advocates. All times have tested its power—all causes have acknowledged its aid, and it is now proposed, that the cause of our country and our countrymen, should be supported and made manifest through this great organ.

The times are ripe for our purpose. The system with England to flood this country, has proved of advantage to her taxed landholders—her impoverished parishes—to her government—her aristocracy, and her king. Her ministry have determined to eradicate an evil, not by the enactment of a salutary law, but by the perpetration of an outrage and an injury. The other nations of Europe and the Eastern World, will, and are following her example. India and China will doubtless take the epidemic of emigration, and to secure themselves against the chances of a plague, the filthy victims of the wrath of heaven, will be shipped to our hospitable shores.

To help to stay this desecrating tide, will be our high and chief aim, and we appeal to the well judging of all parties, to aid us in the undertaking. In this cause we recognise no minor creed. We look not at the mansion of our President, with an ambition to place any particular individual there; but our eyes will be kept steadfast to the rock of American principles. We will see nothing but the banner of our native land, streaming over the extreme confines of our country, and to our ears will come no other prayer, than the true American worship, around the altar of American liberty.

The minor objects of the paper will be the advancement of our own indigenous literature; and while we are willing and ready to pay the highest tribute of merited respect to the literature of other lands, we will not do it at the expense of a native, whose works are not read, because he has not the stamp of a Murray on his title page, or the approbation of a Blackwood on the outside cover of his volume. We will not carry the war of our principles against the shrines of genius—they are sacred, most peculiarly so to our heart, and are above the changing phases of the political drama.

Domestic and current intelligence shall be regularly given, in a short and agreeable manner.

The proceedings of Congress will be condensed, and sketches of speeches and speakers given during the session, with lively outline of events as they transpire at the Seat of Government. In no instance will party politics be allowed to bias the editorial pen, but men will be treated with impartiality, and opinion with the utmost and most delicate respect.

HENRY J. BRENT.

HOUSE FURNISHING WARE-ROOMS.

HOTELIER & DUNN, on Pennsylvania Avenue between 4th and 6th streets. We have in store at our Rooms a very general assortment of House Furnishing Goods, to which we can invite the attention of persons furnishing, the following list comprises a part of our stock, viz: Corridors, Dining, Breakfast, Washing and Kitchen Tables, Bedsteads, Beds and Mattresses, Sofas, Sealebenches, Dressing and plain Bedsteads, Gilt frame, Mantle and Pier Looking Glasses, Boxes, Toilet and common do., Mahogany Case seat and wood seat Chairs, Rockers, Rocking chairs, Dining, Toilet and Tea Sets, Plates, Dishes, Cutlery, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Glass tumblers, Decanters, Wine-glasses and Pitchers, Hock and Champagne glasses, Plated castles, Candlesticks and Snuffer and trays, Astral, Hall, Mantle and Side Lamps, Ivory handled knives and forks full sets of 51 pcs. Common and Buck handled Knives and Forks, Shovels and Tonges, Penders and Andirons, Britannia Tea Sets, Spoons, and Coffee Pots, Block Tin Coffers, Pots and Biggerons, Egg-spoons, Glass Graters, Hearth, Crum, Hair, Blacking, Sweeping, Horse and Scrubbing Brushes, Tea caddies, Coffee Mills, and Spice Boxes, a general assortment of Tin and Iron Ware, Baskets, Chairs, Market, Work, Knife and Cake Baskets, Valises and Tea Baskets, Brass, Lutech and Glass Curtain Knobs, Glass and Mahogany Bureaux, Knobs, Bird Cages, Spades, Hoes, Hakes and Grid Irons, Ivory Biding Combs, a superior article, Corkeraws, Lignumvitae and Brass Castors, Tacks, Serews, Nails, Braces, and Iron and Britannia Spoons, Reaureaux Keys and Brass Screw Rings, Boxes of Blacking and Rat and Mouse Traps, Hinge-hane, Painted and Cedar Buckets, Bread Troughs, Cake Boards and Clothes Pins, Barrell covers, Churns and Tubs,